

## For Sale.

### ECONOMY IN GAS.

**SUGG'S FLAT FLAME BURNERS**  
GIVE A  
SILENT WHITE FLAME  
AND EFFECT AN ECONOMY IN GAS OF  
**30 per cent.**  
they can be readily attached to ordinary  
Gasaliers and Brackets.

**SUGG'S NEWEST BURNERS** with Artistic  
shades for DRAWING ROOM and DINING  
Room.  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,**  
Agents for Hongkong.

**ARTISTIC PORCELAIN MENU  
STANDS.**  
**HAND-ETCHED MENU AND NAME  
CARDS.**  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**  
Hongkong, 29th May, 1883. [340]

## Insurances.

**THE** Underigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
of UNDERWRITERS.  
**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.**  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

**RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.**  
Agents.  
**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.**  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [470]

**GENERAL NOTICE.**  
**THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED.)**

**CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333-33-  
RESERVE FUND..... \$70,858-27.**

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**  
**LEE SING, Esq.,** | **LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,**  
**LO YOK MOON, Esq.,** | **CHU CHIK NUNO, Esq.,**  
**MANAGER—HO AMEI.**

**MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at  
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.**

**HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.**  
Hongkong, 14th September, 1882. [601]

**NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.**

**THE** Underigned as AGENTS for the above  
are prepared to accept RISKS on MER-  
CHANDISE by STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS  
from Hongkong, China, and Japan to all parts  
of the world.

For further information apply to  
**ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1883. [393]

**YANGTSE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.**

**CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000-00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000-00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235-56**

**TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st  
March, 1883.....Tls. 968,235-56**

**DIRECTORS.**  
**F. D. HITCH, Esq.,** Chairman.  
**C. LUCAS, Esq.,** | **WM. MEYERIN, Esq.,**  
**A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq.,** | **G. H. WHEELER, Esq.,**

**HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.**  
**Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.,** Secretaries.  
**LONDON BRANCH.**  
**Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,**  
Bankers.

**RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq.,** Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the world.  
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
Underwriting Business are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (who  
their Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premium paid by them.

**RUSSELL & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [18]

## NOTICE.

**THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**

**(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)**  
The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

**WOOD LIN YUEN,**  
Secretary.  
**HEAD OFFICE,**  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

**STAG HOTEL.**  
**QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.**

**GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR  
VISITORS.**

**ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.**  
Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.00.

This HOTEL is centrally situated and  
within easy distance of the principal landing  
places.  
**J. COOK, Proprietor.**  
[475]

## Amusements.

**GARRISON THEATRE,**  
**HONGKONG.**

**TO-MORROW EVENING,**  
**the 16th June.**

BY KIND PERMISSION OF  
**H.E. GENERAL SARGENT, C.B.**  
**GRAND COMBINATION OF TALENT  
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.**

**THE ANGLO-SWISS BELL-RINGERS.**  
The Brothers Darrow, Australia's Champion  
Negro Dances and Comiques.

**MR. DAVIS,**  
the renowned pianist and ballad singer.

**MR. HARLAND'S**  
baritone and alto songs.

**PROFESSOR LACIE**  
and his Wooden headed family "Down you go."  
**NEW JIGS, CLOG DANCES,  
SONGS AND FARCES.**

Everything in the Programme has been arranged  
to enable all present to enjoy  
**"A HAPPY NIGHT."**  
Doors open at 8.30; commence at 9 sharp.  
Prices 50 and 25 Cents.  
A few reserved seats One Dollar.  
Hongkong, 13th June, 1883. [463]

**THEATRE ROYAL,**  
**CITY HALL, HONGKONG.**

**June 20th and 21st.**

**THE PRINCESS UNCLE TOM'S CABIN  
COMPANY.**

**LESSEE.....Mr. J. J. ARCHER.**  
**MANAGER.....Mr. R. B. LEWIS.**  
**MUSICAL DIRECTOR.....Prof. F. HUGARDO.**

**FOR THE FIRST TIME IN CHINA.**  
**Mrs. BEECHER STOWE'S**  
Moral and Religious Drama in four acts entitled  
**"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."**  
Eva (a child of six years).....Little Cecilia Brett.  
Uncle Tom (a negro slave).....Mr. R. B. LEWIS.  
Topsy (the black diamond).....Mr. J. Moody.  
Simon Legree (slave dealer).....Mr. H. Lacie.  
Eliza (Quakeron slave).....Miss Lily De Vere.  
For full cast see future Advertisements.  
New and effective scenery by Hennings.  
**JUBILEE SONGS AND DANCES.**  
Hongkong, 13th June, 1883. [459]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE** Underigned has received instructions  
to Sell by Public Auction,

**TO-MORROW,**  
the 16th day of June, 1883, on board, at 3 P.M.,  
**THE BARQUE "ALVA"** of 632 Tons Register  
built of OAK and TEAK, Copper fastened,  
will be sold with all her TACKLE, AP-  
PAREL, &c., as she now lies in this  
Harbour, in one Lot.  
Chronometers, and the Europe and Manila  
Rope, an extra Set of New Sails, Bolts of Canvas,  
&c., will be sold in separate Lots.  
For Terms of Sale and Inventory, apply to  
**J. M. GUEDES,**  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 7th June, 1883. [441]

## Notices of Firms.

**MR. JEHN ROSSETT** is AUTHORIZED  
to Sign Our Name per procuration from  
this date.  
**J. ULLMANN & Co.**  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1883. [389]

**NOTICE.**  
**I HAVE** this day Established myself as  
**MERCHANT & COMMISSION AGENT**  
at this Port under the name of **PO SHUN**  
**YANG HONG 洋行**  
**CHEONG QUAN SANG.**  
**CHOON YUNE STREET,**  
街源春  
Canton, 1st June, 1883. [427]

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

**EX. S.S. "YORKSHIRE"** and CONNECTING  
STEAMERS FROM OPORTO.

**A SMALL INVOICE OF GUEDES'**  
WELL KNOWN  
"3 GRAPES" PORT WINE.  
Apply to  
**F. J. V. JORGE.**  
Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [456]

### FOR SALE.

**THE OWNER** being about to retire from  
Business is open to negotiate for the Sale  
of the GOOD-WILL, FITTINGS, and FURNI-  
TURE Complete of the Old Established and  
well-known establishment known as the "NAT-  
IONAL HOTEL" situated at Nos. 221 and 223,  
Queen's Road Central. The House contains TWO  
BILLIARD TABLES (one English and one  
American) which are in first-class condition.  
For further Particulars apply to  
**JOHN OLSON,**  
National Hotel.  
Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [467]

### FOR SALE.

**G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.**  
QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.  
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.  
Apply to  
**MELCHERS & Co.**  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [3]

## Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

## SAYLE & CO.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

EX. S.S. "GLENCOE."

**WHITE DRESS MATERIALS.**  
CREAM DRESS MATERIALS.  
NUNS' VEILINGS in every Color.  
SUMMER BEIGES in every Color.  
GALATEAS for Boys' Washing Suits.  
WHITE INDIA MUSLINS.  
MULL CORD MUSLINS.  
WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS.  
BLACK and COLORED SUNSHADES.  
LADIES' PATENT LEATHER SLIPPERS.  
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES.

EX. S.S. "GLENOGLE."

New Patterns in POMPADOIR SATEENS.  
Plain Colored SATEENS in every Shade.  
FRENCH PERCALES in every Pattern.  
Specialities in ZEPHYR CHECKS.  
CANVAS CORSETS for Summer Wear.  
SUMMER PAJAMAH FLANNELS.  
Novelties in LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS.  
Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS & BONNETS.  
A Choice Selection of FLOWERS.  
OSTRICH TIPS & FLATS in Light Colours.  
INKSTANDS in Great Variety.

**A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.**  
**SAYLE & CO.,**  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG. [249]

## "NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

JUST RECEIVED.

**A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF MALTESE LACE AND SILVER FILIGREE WORK.**  
COMPRISING—

White and Black Silk Trimming Lace.  
Cotton Trimming Lace.  
Silk Handkerchief Border.  
Silk Circular and Square Doyleys.  
and Black Silk Fichue.  
Silk Parasol Cover.  
Cotton Parasol Cover.  
Silk Veil and Scarf.  
Silk Collar and Cuffs.  
Silk Collar Breast Pendant.  
Silk Collar Breast Pointed.  
and Black Silk Necktie.  
Silk Mittens.  
Silver Filigree Pendant, St. John's Cross & Crown.  
Earrings to match the above.  
Fancy Pendant.  
Plain Chain Necklet.  
Fancy Locket.  
Fancy Bracelet.  
Brooch (Love Knot).  
" (Marguerite).  
" (Shell).  
" (Circular).  
" (Fan).  
" (Lily).  
Earrings to match the above.

AN INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.  
ANY OF THE ABOVE ORDERED THROUGH THIS "STORE" WILL BE  
CHARGED FOR AT COST PRICE.  
**S. MEYERS,**  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 11th June, 1883. [28]

## KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST ESTABLISHED ON THEIR PREMISES AT THE REAR OF THE STORE,

A LARGE  
**PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING OFFICE.**

**THE PLANT** is quite new, the machinery being of the best and most recent construction,  
and the type, which has been selected with the greatest care, includes not  
only all the Standard Fonts, but an immense variety of styles in FANCY LETTERS  
and ORNAMENTATION.

**MERCANTILE PRINTING.**  
UNDER this head, we are prepared to execute Quickly and Cheaply all kinds of Book  
Work, Commercial Reports and Circulars, Bills of Lading, Shipping, Invoice, and  
Memorandum Forms, Letter Headings, Annual Statements and Reports, Telegraph  
Codes, Price Lists, Forms of Bills of Exchange, Receipts, Delivery and Godown Orders,  
&c., &c. We invite the fullest comparison of our Prices with those of other houses, whe-  
ther in Hongkong or at Home.

**FANCY PRINTING.**  
WE intend to make a specialty of this class of work. Having a most extensive and  
varied assortment of Fancy Type, which will be maintained at the highest possible  
Standard of excellence, by the addition of the newest designs immediately they are issued  
from the leading English and American Foundries, we are in a position to produce first  
class work, and feel confident that our efforts in this direction will give satisfaction.

**GOLD, SILVER AND COLOUR PRINTING.**  
WILL RECEIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION.  
**MENUS, BALL PROGRAMMES, INVITATIONS, VISITING CARDS,  
WEDDING, AT HOME, AND LAWN TENNIS CARDS.**

**BOOK-BINDING.**  
BOOKS carefully bound in Morocco, Russia, Calf, Cloth, or in any required style.  
Special terms quoted for binding the books of Club, Customs, or Private Libraries.  
Music bound in limp leather or cloth, and finished in the best style of workmanship.

**ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS.**  
Papers, ruled and printed to any Pattern, however intricate, and strongly bound.  
Machine Ruling.  
CHIT BOOKS of all kinds for Ladies, for Gentlemen, for Business, and for Official use.  
ALL CHIT BOOKS purchased from our stock will be lettered free of charge.  
The office is under experienced European management and subject to our constant  
personal supervision.  
Our prices will be found as reasonable as is consistent with sound workmanship and  
good material.

The Machinery at our command will enable us to undertake work of the cheapest  
kind, competing in this respect with the Chinese.  
We shall at all times be glad to furnish Estimates.

**KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.**  
Hongkong, 5th June, 1883. [560]

## W. BREWER.

HAS JUST LANDED.

**CIGARETTES:**  
**SWEET CAROL, & CAROL, FULL CAROL, STRAIGHT CUT, SULTANA with  
ENAMELLED MOUTHPIECE.**  
**NEW CIGARETTE TOBACCO.**  
**THE NEW PATENT CIGAR LIGHTER.**

**NEW PHOTOGRAPHS**  
OF MRS. LANOTRY, COLORED AND UNCOLORED.  
**NEW SEASIDE LIBRARY!**  
**NEW GERMAN LIBRARY.**  
**THE NEW PATENT AMERICAN AIR GUN.**

**GEMS OF ENGLISH SONG.**  
**GEMS OF SCOTTISH SONG.**  
**WORLD OF SONG.**  
**GEMS OF THE DANCE.**  
**WALDTEUFEL'S ALBUM.**  
**MUSICAL FAVORITE.**

**NEW ENGINEERING BOOKS, AND A QUANTITY OF AMERICAN NOVELTIES  
NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED.**

**W. BREWER,**  
QUEEN'S ROAD. [703]

**GUEDES & CO.**  
PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND  
BOOKBINDERS.  
D'AGUILAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH  
ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH  
ON  
**VERY MODERATE TERMS.**  
**SELECTED MATERIALS FOR  
MARKET REPORTS.**  
Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed  
at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.  
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1883. [4]

**CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.**  
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND  
CLOCK-MAKERS.  
JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND  
OPTICIANS.  
CHARTS AND BOOKS.  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.  
SOLE AGENTS  
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the  
highest Prize at every Exhibition; and  
for Voigtlander and Sohn's  
CELEBRATED OPTICAL LENSES, MARINE  
GLASSES, AND STROVALANES.  
No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [421]

## Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-  
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN  
FRANCISCO.

**THE U. S. Mail Steamship**

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,"  
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yoko-  
hama on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at THREE  
P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan,  
the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,  
to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland  
Cities of the United States, via Overland Rail-  
ways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demara, and  
to ports in Mexico, Central and South America,  
by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,  
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines  
of Steamers.

**RETURN PASSAGES.**—Passengers, who  
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Fran-  
cisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within  
six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per  
cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within  
one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be  
made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return  
Passage Orders, available for one year, will be  
issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return  
Fare. These allowances do not apply to through  
fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.  
on the 15th inst. Parcel Packages will be  
received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day;  
all Parcel Packages should be marked to ad-  
dress in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland  
Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices  
in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector  
of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and  
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,  
No. 30A, Queen's Road Central.  
**F. E. FOSTER,**  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1883. [1]

## Consignees.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
**NOTICE.**

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo per Steamship  
"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"  
the above Steamer having arrived, Consignees  
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their  
Bills of Lading for Countersignature and to take  
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-  
side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel  
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk  
and expense.  
**F. E. FOSTER,**  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [1]

**UNION LINE.**

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

**FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND  
SINGAPORE.**

**THE Steamship**

"YORKSHIRE,"  
Captain Arnold, having arrived from the above  
Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested  
to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-  
signed for Countersignature and to take im-  
mediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer  
will be at once landed and stored at Consignees'  
risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be  
effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Yoko-  
hama unless notice to the contrary be given  
before NOON, TO-DAY.  
All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-  
sented to the Underigned on or before the  
16th instant, or they will not be recognised.  
**RUSSELL & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1883. [453]

**NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE  
DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.**

**FRAISSINET & Co.**

**INDIA AND CHINA LINE.**

**STEAMSHIP "STAMBOUL,"**  
MAIGRE, COMMANDER.

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo by the above named  
vessel from Marseilles and intermediate  
Ports, and in connection with the "NESTA"  
from London, are hereby informed that their  
Goods are being landed at their risk into  
Godown B of the Underigned, Marine Lot No. 12,  
whence, and/or from the wharves or boats  
delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining  
after the 15th instant will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
**ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1883. [436]

**MR. MOORE** begs to recommend his  
**GOGO SHAMPOO WASH** to the public as un-  
surpassed for promoting the growth  
of the hair. The basis of this compound is  
made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-  
pine Islands never use anything else for  
washing their hair; they are never found bald,  
and it is quite common to see the females with  
hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using  
this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will  
**NEVER BE BALD.**

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public  
entirely confident that by its restorative pro-  
perties it will without fail arrest decaying  
hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,  
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not  
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling  
properties it allays the itching and fever of the  
scalp, which is the great cause of people losing  
their hair.

For Sale ONLY BY **MOORE & Co.,**  
Variety Store,  
Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [321]

## Shipping.

STEAMERS.

**FOR MANILA (DIRECT).**  
**THE Spanish Steamer**

"EMUY,"  
Captain Rementaria, will be despatched for the  
above Port, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at  
FOUR P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**REMEDIOS & Co.**  
Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [465]

**FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND  
ADELAIDE.**  
(Via FOCHOW, and outside of NEW GUINEA),  
granting through Bills of Lading for other  
AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND PORTS,  
The Steamship.

"OCEAN,"  
Captain Brown, will be despatched on the 17th  
instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1883. [448]

**NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE  
DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.**

**THE Steamship**

"STAMBOUL,"

Malgre, Commander, will sail on or about  
the 25th instant, for MARSEILLES,  
via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,  
ADEN, and SUEZ; and with leave to call at  
PENANG and TUTICORIN. In connection  
with these Steamers the Company runs a Line  
from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON,  
leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the  
Steamer from CHINA.

The Company also runs Steamers regularly  
from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the  
MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, by  
which through freight may be booked.  
The Company has a Forwarding Agency at  
Paris, 9, Rue de Rougemont, giving special  
facilities to Shippers.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and  
Stewards.

**FARES.** 1ST CLASS, 2ND CLASS,  
Hongkong to Marseilles \$300 \$240.

**RETURN TICKETS** are now granted by  
the Steamers of this Line, available for the  
undermentioned periods, to be reckoned from the  
date of arrival at Marseilles of the Steamer for  
which the Ticket is issued, to the date of re-  
embarkation there of the Holder of the Ticket.

6 Months.....\$520.....\$410.  
12 ".....560.....445.  
Special rates are arranged for families.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**ADAMSON, BELL &**



## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
DRUGGISTS SUNDRYMEN,  
PERFUMERS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS  
OF  
MANILA CIGARS,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
AND  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,  
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW. [3]

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whist the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1883.

## FRANCE AND TONGKING.

The following opinions of the home press on this all important question will be found interesting:—

The Times Paris correspondent writes:—It is curious to contrast the perfectly reassuring information given by the Minister of the Navy with information supplied from Chinese sources. On that side it is asserted that the Chinese are resolved on resisting by force of arms the assumption of possession contemplated by France; that during the last six months they have been collecting large numbers of troops on their frontiers—viz., 50,000 or 60,000, armed with improved muskets—that they have ironclads and gunboats, which are in no respect inferior to those of Europe; that they are uncommonly well versed in the science of torpedoes, and that they have courageous torpedo men; in short, that the taking possession by France, in the manner described by the Minister of the Navy, might be fraught with serious consequences. No doubt against all this may be set off the vast superiority of the French in tactics, coolness, and courage; but it will certainly be wise in the French Government not to despise these rumours, and to test them seriously, while still preparing this distant expedition.

The Economist is not without hope that the French Chamber, when fully informed of the facts, may refuse to vote the credit on account of the expedition. The French, though victorious at first, perhaps for months, will find themselves gradually pressed by more formidable troops, nominally in the service of Annam, but directed by Chinese skill, led by men who have had ten years of victory, and sacrificed with an utter recklessness of life. They will find reinforcements necessary, and then the great difficulty will arise. The French Government will be compelled to fight through its fleet. Unless some change not worth speculating about takes place in France, the Ministry will be afraid to ask the Chamber for the 20,000 men and £50,000,000 necessary for a great expedition. The French peasantry care nothing about Asia; they are determined not to waste their children in tropical warfare, and they suspect the Parisians of declaring war to make money. The Ministry will therefore be tempted to avoid defeat at home, to trust to their fleet. A blockade will not be borne readily; the questions about the reality of the blockade will be serious, and English, American, and Parsee firms are certain to engage in the profit-

able trade of blockade running, which, with goods on board like silk and opium, will pay if every second vessel is taken and condemned. The special position of Hongkong, which cannot be blockaded, will make this trade most exasperating, more especially as the English control all the saleable coal in Asia. The opportunities of quarrel will be endless, and upon subjects on which both France and England are especially sensitive.

The New York Herald says:—As the French are bound to annex Tong King we may enumerate some of the obstacles which are likely to meet their advance. The first of these obstacles is the people. They are a barbarous set, wholly under the domination of the Black Flags, who are pirates and cut throats. The second of the obstacles is Great Britain. Does France really suppose that she will be allowed to dam one of the richest sources of the Indian revenue? One of her officers said the other day, "If the Chinese were foolish enough to try to prevent us from annexing Tong King we would soon turn the key of the Halkwan's treasury chest by stopping the whole of the junk trade in opium." To which the British might reply that if France were so foolish as to try anything of the kind one of the severest naval engagements of the century would have to be fought on the China seas. Nor would anything pacify the English animosity if it were suspected that the French in Tong King were leagued with King Thibaw of Burmah. Ages have not effaced the rivalries of Russia and England on the north-western frontier of India, and nothing could abate the jealousy of Great Britain if France should grow strong on its north-eastern frontier. The third of the obstacles is China. Frenchmen at home and abroad have a sublime contempt for China, wholly without reason, as we believe. The Emperor being still a child is not, perhaps, a match for President Grévy, and the Emperor of the West, though a woman of character, is probably not as intellectual as Mme. Edmond Adam. But in statecraft we must willingly back Li Hung-chang, the Grand Secretary, against M. Jules Ferry; or Prince Kung against M. Chaulieu-Lacour, or General Tso against General Thibaudin. Then, as to the army. There are many supernumeraries in China called banner men, who come out on state occasions with rusty swords and spears and give themselves airs, and are reminded that they placed the present dynasty on the throne. They draw large pay for doing nothing, demoralising the army much as the French army was demoralised before the war of 1870. The regulars, on the other hand, are numerous and well disciplined. They carry little baggage, move quickly, are excellent in a harassing warfare, and, if armed with breech-loaders, might prove as obstinate a foe as the Turks at Plevna. For these reasons France cannot proceed too warily. She is smitten with the mania of colonialism.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph writes:—M. Bru's frank admission that the proposed Protectorate is not to be confined to Tong-King, but is to be extended over the whole of Annam, is, of course, the salient feature of the information which he supplied to the committee. In this case at least, the tactics pursued in connection with the famous Khroumir campaign are to be modified in a certain degree. Before the forces that are deemed necessary to ensure success set foot in Tong King, Tu Duc will be fairly warned of the fate which awaits him, while the Chinese Government will also be put on the qui-vive. The French Chambers will, moreover, be duly apprised of the adventure upon which the Ferry Cabinet is entering with so light a heart. If, therefore, the enterprise does not meet with the success anticipated by its promoters, the country will not be able to reproach the Ministry with any lack of candour in this instance at least. On the other hand, it seems strange that before Parliament has been consulted the Comte de Kergaradec should have been allowed to start for Hué with an autograph letter from the President of the Republic, coolly calling upon the Emperor of Annam to place his dominions under a French Protectorate. It is well known that M. Jules Grévy was strongly opposed even to Admiral Jauréguiberry's far more modest scheme. The secret has been well kept, and it is only on the eve of the submission of the committee's report to the Chamber of Deputies that the truth has been suffered to leak out. No mention whatever of a Protectorate over the Empire of Annam was made in the preamble to the demand of the Ferry Cabinet for the vote of £5,000,000, though this preamble was certainly sufficiently discursive. It now remains to be seen whether the more ambitious project will meet with the support which its predecessors had incontestably secured. If doubts were entertained in certain quarters as to the prudence of establishing a Protectorate over Tong King far greater hesitation will assuredly

be displayed when it shall be understood that the whole of Annam is to be included in this sweeping measure. Nor, for the same reasons, is it unlikely that the Chinese Government, now put on its mettle, will have something to say on a subject with which it is intimately concerned, not to mention other States which have a more or less direct interest in the matter. M. Bru appears to have abstained from explaining the various transitions in the Ministerial mind that have led up to this disclosure, though he must have been aware that the announcement of the extended programme could not fail to cause surprise in many quarters. It is, however, a significant fact that Admiral Meyer should have been instructed to oppose any attempt of the part of the Chinese to effect an entrance into Tongking. If the Chinese Government be inclined to resist the progress of the French in Tong King, probably it will not lose a moment in determining upon energetic action when it shall learn that the future of the Empire of Annam is also at stake. At present, however, the whole question is enveloped in a veil of mystery, which it is impossible to penetrate, and the public must be content for the moment with the information furnished by the Minister of Marine.

## TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, June 13th.  
REVISION OF THE LAND ACT.  
The House of Commons has agreed to the motion of Lord George Hamilton without a division for a revision of the Land Act to enable the tenant to purchase farms by means of state advances.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SIR John Pope Hennessy was at Aden, en route for Mauritius on the 20th ultimo.

A REGULAR Lodge of Victoria, No. 1026, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Friday, the 22nd instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely.

The Globe says:—The unworthy opinion which the Chinaman in New York has always held concerning "the Melian man and all unto him belonging" will hardly be improved by the experience of one Sing Lee, a recent Chinese arrival in that city. He was robbed in the Pitt-street by footpads, and being of a merciful disposition refrained from firing off his revolver until the thieves had got out of sight. For this he was promptly arrested and fined; for the law in America is very swift to punish wrongdoers, if they are Chinamen.

MR. BUMBLE might indeed turn blue with rage were he now in the flesh. As it is, his descendants are sadly shocked at the ingratitude of the "wicked paupers" residing in the Canterbury Workhouse at the present time. These pampered creatures have actually grumbled because they are largely fed on fish, to the reduction of the butcher's bill. The fish has cost fourpence a pound, and the inmates of the workhouse have rebelled—not because they were unable to have salmon or turbot, but because they desired meat. And the guardians have granted their request. Luxurious paupers.

A PRELIMINARY return of the British Army (prepared in anticipation of the general annual return) for the year 1882, with abstracts for the years 1863 to 1882 inclusive, has just been issued as a Blue-book. The return gives particulars in regard to effectives, establishments, and distribution; recruiting and casualties; courts-martial, crimes, and punishments; rewards and services; ages, heights, and chest measurements; and nationalities, religions, and education. It also deals with the auxiliary and reserve forces. The average effective strength of the regular army, all ranks, during 1882, was 189,229. Of this number 7,335 were officers.

We regret to observe from home papers that two naval "sports" once well known in Hongkong, Captain W.M. Annesley, late of H.M.S. Vigilant and now commander of the Bantur, and Lieutenant Commander Raymond B. Needham, of H.M.S. Orville, have lately met with a rather alarming accident. The two officers were driving at Galway—their vessels are stationed on the coast of Ireland—when the horse fell, and they were both thrown violently from the car. Captain Annesley was unlucky enough to break his collar bone, whilst his companion, who is a heavy weight, was very badly shaken.

WILLIAM CLARK, of England, an unemployed member of the seafaring profession, faced Mr. Wodehouse this morning on a charge of being a rogue and vagabond. Thomas Ryan P.C. No. 8, stated that Clark has no means of earning a livelihood and has taken up his abode on the footpath at Tank Lane. He has seen the defendant loafing about town for the past fortnight. The unemployed individual observed that he had nothing to add to the constable's yarn excepting that he has been in the Colony for six weeks, and that he was once convicted at the Police Court for drunkenness. His Worship provided the luckless tar with a fortnight's free quarters in the "Retreat," with hard labor thrown in.

THE Athenaeum says:—The trustees of the British Museum have lately received from Peking some typographical curiosities in the shape of eight volumes containing portions of two Chinese works printed during the thirteenth century. These books are printed from wooden blocks, and display a marked inequality in the skill of the type-cutters. The paper, which is the ordinary Chinese paper, is in the case of one work much discoloured by age. The volumes have evidently been carefully preserved, and at one time belonged to the library of a Chinese prince, who, in consequence of a political intrigue, was in 1860 condemned to die by a "silken cord." Hence the dispersion of his library.

The Roman Catholics of Spain number 18,000,000, and have 4,000 magnificent churches.

A LONDON merchant who recently advertised for a clerk and book-keeper at £3 per week received 1,950 applicants.

It is estimated that the United States Government loses annually \$500,000 by smuggling carried on along the Rio Grande.

The growth of telegraph business in England since the State has acquired control of the lines is said to have been enormous. The number of messages per week have grown from 126,000 to 603,000.

The Beaconsfield administration paid off \$90,800,000 of the national debt of Great Britain. The Gladstone administration has paid off \$102,500,000, and hopes this year to pay off \$40,000,000 more.

A SYDNEY paper the other day spoke about an ex-officer of the line driving a hansom. "That's nothing," remarks the Bulletin, "we know an ex-guardian who, having 'gone to the dogs' in sheep farming, has developed into a hot-savoy man."

M. LEFEBVRE FOURCY was examining a student in physics once upon a time, and the young man, being nervous, failed utterly on the first question put to him—a very simple one. "Bring the gentleman a bundle of hay for his breakfast," remarked the disgusted examiner to one of the attendants. "Bring two; the Professor and I will breakfast together!" remarked the student, who thus suddenly regained and asserted his self-possession.

SAYS the Sydney Bulletin:—His manner was bland, and he wanted about "lee tousand pounds" worth of goods. The merchant, as good a fellow as ever lived, washed his hands uneasily in the air, and really felt it almost an outrage on so mild and childlike a customer to hint that there was already a little bill for £70 not matured, "which you know might as well—that is, perhaps—"Bilce, what bilce? My bilce, seven hundred? All bilce, all bilce; you hold it? Me give cheque. Me take up bilce dillec." And the heathen actually gave a cheque, then and there, with an easy indifference to such a "bilce," as he called it, just flavoured with a glance of mild upbraiding which occasioned the good-hearted North-countryman the deepest self-reproach. And the cheque was paid on presentation, and Ah Haw got delivery of the £3,000 worth of goods, and shortly filed his schedule with as much calm alacrity as if he were an esteemed member of the Pitt-street chapel. And now what that merchant chiefly wants in life, next to information as to what became of the goods so quickly, is a leprous Mongolian to use as a street rammer.

THE President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce recently wrote to Lord Granville complaining of the action of the Portuguese Government on the Congo. Mr. Lister, in reply, says he is instructed by Lord Granville to say that the Portuguese Government have assured her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, in answer to inquiries addressed to them on the subject, that the health officer, has been appointed merely for the use of Portuguese packets to visit their bills of health, this being necessary for their free pratique at Lisbon, and that the post-office referred to has been in existence for some time past—also, it is understood, solely for the use of the Portuguese. The Portuguese Government further state that positive orders had been given to the Governor of Angola not to occupy any territory in the Congo during the progress of the negotiations. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, have no reason to apprehend any interference with British subjects in the vessels on the Congo on the part of the Portuguese authorities. The President of the Chamber has replied, stating that the Portuguese officials must have misapprehended their instructions, and asking that the Portuguese Government should be requested to repeat them in such a manner as that any interference with British vessels, subjects, and mails should be avoided.

AN American naval officer who returned from duty in the European squadron a few weeks ago visited the naval establishments of England before starting for home. In giving an account of his visit he said:—"At no time has there been so much activity at the Chatham dockyard at this season of the year as now. The British Admiralty are for some reason, perhaps because of the present Irish troubles, pushing forward the armored vessels which are building, and will have them completed at an early date. The mechanics are employed on extra time. The greatest amount of attention is being given to the powerful twin screw, steel armored steamer Warville, which is altogether an exceptional type of vessel. It is intended that she shall be the fastest armored vessel afloat, and while she is to be employed on cruising duty, her offensive and defensive equipment will be equal to that of any vessel she will probably ever meet. She is over 300 feet long, with a displacement of 7,390 tons. Her armor plating will be steel-faced, ten inches thick, and carried five feet below the water line. Her armor is laid on a ten-inch backing, with the usual iron skin plating, thus presenting a solid thickness of nearly two feet of steel, iron and timber against the impact of shot and shell. Above the fighting deck will be a tower, protected by a steel armor, while her weather deck will be protected by steel-faced armor. The armament will be unusually heavy, consisting of four 18-ton breech-loading rifles, besides the usual machine guns and torpedoes. The rifle will be capable of piercing sixteen inches of iron armor, or thirteen inches of steel armor at a distance of 1,000 yards. She will also have a number of six-inch breech-loading rifles for effective work at a range of five miles. Her cost, when completed, will be about \$3,500,000, her hull and machinery alone costing about \$2,500,000. This, together with the other armored vessels, will be completed during the present year."

THE statistics of the German Empire for 1881 are published in a little pamphlet of thirty-five pages, which gives all the important details from official sources. Population, 45,000,000, an annual increase of 500,000, divided into forty separate political communities, but all welded in one powerful empire. Berlin, with over 1,000,000 of people, is the capital in more senses than one, four other cities only have between 200,000 and 300,000, while there are sixty other towns of diminishing numbers. Of the 20,000 emigrants from Germany the immense majority came to America, only 1000 going to Asia, Africa, and Australia. Trade, commerce, crops, salt, sugar, beer, wine, are all summarized in a few pages. The figures showing the condition of the 18 banks which issue notes are given in detail: railways, telegraphs, Post Office, shipping, election returns, patents, death rates, tell their significant story in brief. Seventeen thousand doctors, 4000 apothecaries and 2500 hospitals, with 147,000 beds, care for the sick and wounded. Twenty universities, with 35,000 students—Berlin leading with 5000 in its various departments, 1000 high schools and 58,000 public schools, beside 50 art and industrial schools, supply the education, which is compulsory throughout the Empire. Thirty-five hundred trade associations, unite working men in different mutual help organizations. Fifteen thousand books and 5000 newspapers represent the intellectual activity.

A LADY was taken to the House of Commons to hear the debate on the Affirmation Bill. She was eagerly questioned afterwards as to what she thought of the proceedings, which she summed up briefly enough—"I never saw such an ugly lot of men together in my life, dear!"

SAYS the Sydney Bulletin:—Murder will out, but we scarcely thought it would begin to bark so early: "Queensland will float another £3,000,000, with New Guinea as added security." "Dot's de leedle game vat Thomas blays," and poor Bo Vagi's newly-acquired crown is already on its way to the "pop-shop." Sic transit gloria mundi.

THE Paris Tillgraph prints a letter from M. Ferdinand de Lesseps to a Suez Canal shareholder, in which the writer discusses the proposal for a second Canal. M. de Lesseps asserts that it would be "materially impossible to excavate this new course outside the road through the valley of the Isthmus of Suez." Should the necessity of forming a second canal be admitted, with the object of avoiding the meeting or momentary stoppage of vessels, M. de Lesseps promises that the present company would undertake the work with the approbation of the shareholders assembled in general meeting. As to the scheme of a sweet-water canal between Alexandria and Cairo, M. de Lesseps begs to point out to its authors that the Nile, after having fertilised the Delta, communicates from the Damietta branch with Alexandria by the Wahoumdie Canal, due to the genius of Mehemet Ali.

CHILDREN are sometimes dangerous neighbours. A gentleman recently invited a friend to his house to tea. Immediately on being seated at table a little daughter of the host said to the guest, quite abruptly, "Where is your wife?" The gentleman, having been recently separated from the partner of his life, was surprised and annoyed at the question, and stammered forth the truth—"I don't know." "Don't know?" replied the infant terrible; "why don't you know?" Finding that the child persisted in her interrogatories, despite the mild reproof of her parents, he concluded to make a clean breast of the matter, and have it over at once. So he said, with calmness, "Well, we don't live together: we think, as we can't agree, we'd better not." He stifled a groan as the child began again, and darted an exasperated look at her parents. But the little torment would not be quieted until she exclaimed, "Can't agree! Then why don't you fight it out, as pa and ma do?"

ANOTHER page in the history of romance will be filled by the tale of the Duchesse de Chaulnes. At 18 years of age, with a superb head of golden hair, Mlle. Sophie Gallatin was said to be the most beautiful girl in France. She married the Duc de Chaulnes, one of the first peers of the Empire. But she—ahem!—didn't discriminate between the man she had married and the man she hadn't married, and this unbecoming forgetfulness on her part so annoyed the Duc that he gradually died. Then she discriminated less than ever, and her late husband's mother took the children away, for fear they would become gay, too. Sophie brought a lawsuit to recover them, but was unsuccessful; and her fortune went with her children. She went for a while to her own mother, but quarrelled with her also. Then she went to lodge with an old servant in the poorest quarter of Paris, then took to morphia; all her friends deserted her except the old family doctor, who cut off her golden hair; and then, in a novel, she died, aged 24. A queen of society a year ago!

A RICH party of the County Court comes to us from Hampshire. In that charming county a man owned an omnibus, by which he conveyed passengers from the village in which he lived to a railway station some miles away. He ran into debt, and was summoned to appear before a County Court judge. A verdict was given against him, but he neglected to pay. The plaintiffs pressed for judgment to distrain, and his honour granted the order. The bailiffs were instructed to seize the first thing they came across. This happened to be the omnibus in question. At the time the bailiffs seized the bus there were several passengers aboard her, amongst them being the very County Court judge who had made the order in question. He was ordered to bundle out. In vain he protested and told the men to seize something else. They were obstinate. They had got the bus, and they intended to keep it. The judge, therefore, was compelled to get out, with the result that he missed his train, and was unable to reach his destination in time to hold a court. The proprietor of the bus looked on with a grim satisfaction written in every line of his face.

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THIS most astonishing claim yet made in behalf of electricity is that it has been proven possible to convey by it vibrations of light, so that it is practicable not only to speak with a distant friend, but to see him. According to the Otago Times, Dr. Guidrah of Victoria has invented an apparatus, called by him the electroscope, which accomplishes this. The paper in question says that a public test of this instrument was made in Melbourne in the presence of some forty scientific and public men. "Sitting in a dark room they saw projected on a large disk of white burnished metal the race-course at Flemington, with its myriad hosts of active beings. Each minute detail stood out with perfect fidelity to the original, and as they looked at the wonderful picture through binocular glasses it was difficult to imagine that they were not actually on the course itself, and moving among those whose actions they could so completely scan."

A PHILADELPHIA physician has made a special study of the phenomena of death, both through his personal observations and those of others, and his conclusion is that dissolution is painless. "I mean," he explains, "that it approaches as unconsciously as sleep. The soul leaves the world as painlessly as it enters it. Whatever be the cause of death, whether by lingering malady or sudden violence, dissolution comes either through syncope or asphyxia. In the latter case, when resulting from disease the struggle is long protracted, and accompanied by all the visible marks of agony which the imagination associates with the closing scene of life. Death does not strike all the organs of the body at the same time, and the lungs are the last to give up the performance of their functions. As death approaches, the latter gradually become more and more oppressed; hence the rattle. Nor is the contact sufficiently perfect to change the black venous into the red arterial blood; an unprepared fluid consequently issues from the lungs into the heart, and is thence transmitted to every other organ of the body. The brain receives it, and its energies appear to be lulled thereby into sleep—generally tranquil sleep—filled with dreams which impel the dying to murmur out the names of friends and the occupations and recollections of past life."

WE read that considerable interest has been excited in Rome by the North German Gazette's article on the triple alliance, in which, replying to the clerical *Mouleur de Rome*, it indicates that the hostile tactics of the German Centre have induced Prince Bismarck to change his mind as to the expediency of restoring the temporal power of the Pope. The *Diritto* considers this passage as an artifice meant to intimidate the Curia. It refuses to believe that Prince Bismarck could ever really cherish the dream of restoring Rome to the Pope. It must be remembered, however, that when this idea was mooted a couple of years ago by the Chancellor's organs the argument urged in its favour was that the Italian law of Papal guarantees enabled the Pope to conspire against the religious peace of Germany, free from all such "pretensions" as could have been brought to bear on him had he been temporal sovereign of Civita Vecchia and Rome. Still, though his ultimate aim was not friendly to the Vatican, it is satisfactory to learn that Prince Bismarck has abandoned the idea of restoring a Pontiff king. Their closer relations with Germany, on the other hand, may not improbably lead the Italians to modify their own ecclesiastical policy, and to render the Pope's position towards foreign Powers less irresponsible than at present.

THE steamer *Kiangchow*, which took fire on the way down from Canton yesterday morning was safely brought into harbour to-day about one o'clock. The fire was got under by about 8 a.m. yesterday, the hose being kept going for some time after as smoke was issuing from the bunker. The deck immediately above the bunker has suffered slightly, at least the upper skin of the vessel and the ceiling has sustained considerable damage. The water in the vessel went up to within a few feet of the deck as she was beached. The *Kiangchow* was got afloat at seven o'clock this morning being favored by the flood tide. The Dock Company's pump was not required, the coles working with buckets and pumps being found sufficient to float her. The Dock Company's launch and the Hopps's revenue cutter *Kong Shing* towed the vessel over to the wharf, when the hand pumps were set going to clear the water from her fore hold and stoke holes. There were many boxes floating in the forehold of which 1200 were tea, 24 Paper and 75 packages of fire crackers and many sundries, all of which were considerably damaged by the water. Some of these boxes had been thrown overboard at the time of the fire. The seven decks appeared one mass of rubbish with vegetables and fruits mixed together in a creamy like paste. The vessel will be towed over to the dock in the course of the afternoon as soon as the cargo has been landed.

SOME few days since we (*Sportingman*) gave the world the benefit of our opinion upon the subject of petitions to Parliament. We have now a few remarks to make upon "House to House Canvassing," which is the latest form of pushing a hobby. People who wish to put forward any particular cause, whether it be one which they have given their attention to, now resort to the practice of sending round paid canvassers from door to door. These gentlemen are expected to call at every house or cottage, and record the opinion of the inmates upon the particular question they have at heart. This duty, it will be admitted, is not an enviable one, as the British household is not always in the best of temper when he is knocked up by a canvasser, and he sometimes points out in the roughest of language the particular spot to which the canvasser can go without taking a return ticket. In consequence, the collector of statistics is often compelled to draw upon his imagination for his facts. This seems to have been the case in Wiltshire recently. A canvasser of the county having been made in reference to Sunday closing, he was found that 587,472 householders were in favour of the measure, and 51,641 against it, 51,641 being neutral. Unfortunately, it happens that, according to the last census, the total population of Wiltshire was 258,000. What *havi* those canvassers been doing?



JEAN PAGELL, of Canada, a seaman, was up before Mr. Woodhouse this morning on a charge of creating a disturbance in Lascar Row yesterday. Thomas Ryan P.C. No. 8, stated that at 7 p.m. yesterday he saw the Canadian quarrelling with some Chinese and making a thundering noise. The quarrel arose from the fact that a "pal" had lost a hat and Mr. Pagell was accusing a shopkeeper of the theft. The Canadian was not drunk at the time. His Worship discharged the noisy member with a caution.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court before Mr. Justice Russell this morning the case was called in which Mr. James Bulgin, editor of the *China Mail*, sues Mr. R. Fraser-Smith, proprietor and publisher of the *Hongkong Telegraph* for an alleged libel published in the last named journal on the 11th inst., damages being laid at \$1000. Mr. Jno. J. Francis, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff, and remarked that this was the case in which his lordship expressed the opinion a few days ago that written pleadings would be requisite. Mr. Justice Russell observed that it would be better to have written pleadings as the particulars of the plaintiff's claim set out nothing definite. The defendant said he had intended, and had given the learned barrister informal notice of his intention, to ask his lordship to appoint a time to allow him to submit that, in the face of the decisions of Lord Ellenborough in *Sir John Carr v. Hood* and of Chief Justice Bovill in *Odger v. Mortimer* and other cases, this suit was vexatious and frivolous and not actionable; but on consideration he thought perhaps, after his lordship's observation, that it would save time to have written pleadings. His lordship replied it would save time and simplify matters, as after pleas had been filed they would see whether there was really anything in what was said to be a libel. In reply to the Judge, Mr. Francis said he would have his pleadings ready on Monday morning, and the defendant thought it would take about a quarter of an hour to prepare his answer. His lordship decided, as neither of the parties had applied for a jury, to exercise his right under the Ordinance, of having a jury of three, in the event of the case coming to trial. Mr. Francis then said that, after his lordship's suggestion, he would apply for a special jury. It was ultimately agreed that the case be called on Tuesday next, at 10 a.m., when the defendant could demur to the pleas, summonses for the jury not to be issued until after arguments had been heard.

#### NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Pelika*, with the French mail of the 11th ult., arrived in harbour this forenoon. We take the subjoined items of general news from the *London and China Express*—

Medical degrees have been conferred on several lady students, which were held in London. These are the first diplomas of the kind bestowed on ladies by an English university.

The *Merlin*, a composite gun-boat, Lieutenant-Commander R. O. B. Brenton, in Keyham basin, has been commissioned for the China Station, with a complement of 60.

The *Gazette de Turkestan* announces that the Russian troops have evacuated Kuldja. Two squadrons of Cossacks remain, however, to ensure the safety of the Russian Consulate.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Captain Alfred Balliol, commanding Her Majesty's yacht *Albatros*, on his retirement after upwards of thirty-four years' service in the Royal yacht.

The *Encounter*, Captain George Robinson, of the China Station, arrived at Malta on the 4th inst., and proceeded on the 8th inst., homeward bound, having been relieved by the *Sagphire*.

Captain John Vyner Williams, R.N., died last week at Cheltenham, aged seventy-two. The deceased officer, who entered the Navy in 1822, was Lieutenant of the *Vinograd* in the operations against Canton in 1841 (medal).

The necessary funds having been collected, legal proceedings are to be taken with a view to re-open the Tichborne case immediately on the arrival in England of the party now conveying from Australia the lunatic Cresswell, who is alleged to be Arthur Orton.

The command of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers has fallen on the shoulders of Major Col. H. Lock, with the honorary rank of major-general. Col. Lock, who served with distinction in the campaign following upon the Indian mutiny, will be succeeded by Col. G. B. Stokes.

The Russian frigate *Minin*, which is now being fitted out for the China station, will convey to Vladivostok a scientific exploring expedition, under the control of M. Potanin, a veteran explorer. If not interfered with by the Chinese authorities, the expedition will endeavour to make its way to Tibet.

Mr. Watson has this week blocked 34 Bills. In this wholesale transaction careful examination of the nature of the measures is not possible, and in his haste the hon. member has blocked one of his own Bills. He thus undertakes to move the second reading of a measure and to move as an amendment that it be read a second time six months hence.

The total number of members in the House of Commons on the 4th inst., when the doors were closed for the division on the Affirmation Bill of the Government was (Speaker and Tellers included) 386. There were consequently 60 absentees. The majority (294) was made up of 240 English, 45 Irish, and 9 Scotch members; and the minority (201) of 239 English, 47 Scotch, and 15 Irish.

Mr. Bradlaugh has addressed a large meeting at Northampton. After giving his version of the recent events which his name is connected, he said the question now was whether his constituents could still trust him. "A vote of confidence in him was passed," Mr. Bradlaugh declared he would take his seat in Parliament in defiance of any punishment the House might inflict upon him.

H.E. Li Fong Pao, Chinese Minister in Berlin, left that city for Stettin to attend the trial of the ironclad corvette and four torpedo boats built for the Chinese Government by the "Vulcan" Company. "A trial of the *Ying Yen*—the dimensions of which were measured in our last issue—takes place yesterday with satisfactory results, a speed of fourteen and a quarter knots being realised.

It is announced from Paris that the naval division, under Commandant Riviere on the *Cochin* China coast, will, when reinforced, consist of the dispatch boats *Pluvier* and *Alouette*, and the gunboats *Lynx*, *Viper*, *Fanfare*, *Leopard*, *Surprise*, *Carabine*, *Manne*, *Yatagan*, *Harpe*, *Estrier*, and *Trombe*, in addition to the squadron now on the station.

The *Gulon* mail steamer *Alaska* has made another remarkable passage to New York, her time being 6 days 23 hours and 48 minutes. She left Queenstown on the 20th ult., and arrived at New York at 6 a.m. on the 6th inst. Her daily runs were as follows—45, 401, 421, 419, 428, 417, and 312 miles. This is the first time that the outward passage has been made by any steamer under seven days.

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#### FRANCE'S PENAL COLONIES.

Great Britain abandoned the transportation of convicts many years ago because the countries in which her penal colonies were established—Australia and Tasmania—had been settled by thousands of respectable emigrants who naturally objected to having the off-scourings of society thrown upon them. France took up the transportation plan of settling the crime problem after England had abandoned it, and her experiment is now in an interesting stage. A great many convicts have been transported to New Caledonia, in the South Seas, and the plan is to first employ them at hard labor for the Government, but to afterward encourage them to set up for themselves and accumulate property. An illustration of the difficulty and, at the same time, the necessity of implanting habits of industry in men who have grown up in the practice of crime, is contained in the fact mentioned by a late correspondent that, out of 130 convicts who had served their time, but were living in a condition of semi-imprisonment and idleness, only eight would accept the offer of a mining company to give them employment at fair wages. So careful is the Government to remove all obstacles that could interfere with the possible reform of these men that anyone insulting a reformed convict by taunting him with his former condition is liable to severe punishment. In some of the transported felons the criminal instincts are almost or quite eradicated, and crimes of violence in New Caledonia are of frequent occurrence.

Such an experiment in penal colonies this could not be long conducted without making apparent the necessity of some kind of classification or segregation. A recognition of this essential of effective reform work has induced the French Government to establish a second penal colony for the worst offenders. The New Hebrides Islands have been annexed and will be used for this purpose. All the recidivists—as the confirmed professional criminals are called—will be sent to the New Hebrides, where they cannot retard the progress of the more hopeful class in New Caledonia. There are in France about ten thousand of these recidivists—persons of both sexes, old and steeped in crime—who will never reform so long as they are in the midst of a society upon which they can prey. It is the plan to sweep the whole of this class out of the country and get rid of its polluting and corrupting influence. Of course new criminals will spring up to take the place of those transported—because crime is a trade like any other—but the new generation will not be so numerous or so debased as their predecessors. Physiologists have proved that crime is often an inheritance, and the dark stream can be traced back from children to parents for many generations. To get rid of those who are certain to be the progenitors of criminals is therefore to diminish the fecundity of crime, and this is what France will attempt to do. This policy is infinitely superior to that followed in the United States, where we imprison criminals for short periods and then turn them loose on society again, to wallow in the slums, polluting and corrupting by their contact.—*Alta*.

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The Paris correspondent of *The Times* writes that according to news received there, Lord Granville asked the Chinese Government whether it would accept Sir Harry Parkes as Minister at Peking. It is added that China not only seems disinclined to do so, but evinces surprise that at a time when England has every advantage in remaining on excellent terms with her British Government should not have proposed for this post a man who can be regarded as trustworthy.

The *Messenger* Official states that the number of immigrants into Russian territory from Kuldja has recently much increased. Scarcely a day passes but 300 or 400 Tatariches seek Russian protection, and if matters go on at the present rate there will soon be no more Tatariches left in China. The same journal announces that it is intended to construct a railway from Roumgrad to the mouth of the Amou Daria, bringing the Bay of Metivje's Frontonk into communication with the Caspian. The work will be under the superintendence of Colonel Alexandrow, who has already left Tashkent with this object.

The Japanese Naval Commission is at present, we understand, in France. Their examination of the various shipbuilding establishments in Scotland and the North of England has not been as successful as was expected, no vessels having been seen which would suit the purposes required without very considerable alteration. As we stated in a recent issue, the Japanese Government have availed themselves of a clause in the contract and have refused to take over the Peruvian cruisers *Daguerre* and *Sag*



